

**Table 2. Number, incidence rate <sup>1</sup>, median days away from work <sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors <sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders<sup>5</sup> in private industry for Texas, 2010**

Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
All Selected Parts	15,920	22.3	11	3.2
1 Neck- Including Throat	170	0.2	8	16.2
10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	170	0.2	8	16.2
2 Trunk	11,850	16.6	13	3.3
20 Trunk- unspecified	20	--	3	43.5
21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	2,930	4.1	21	4.7
22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	60	0.1	5	27.8
220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	60	0.1	5	27.8
23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	7,060	9.9	8	3.7
230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	2,540	3.6	8	5.0
231 Lumbar region	3,940	5.5	9	4.3
232 Thoracic region	270	0.4	17	12.9
233 Sacral region	20	--	130	49.9
238 Multiple back regions	150	0.2	19	17.0
239 Back- including spine- spinal cord- n.e.c.	130	0.2	4	18.5
24 Abdomen	1,150	1.6	24	6.7
240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	230	0.3	6	14.0
241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	490	0.7	28	9.8
245 Intestines- peritoneum	430	0.6	24	10.4
2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified	430	0.6	24	10.5
25 Pelvic region	380	0.5	7	11.0
251 Hip(s)	30	--	4	37.3
254 Groin	330	0.5	7	11.8
28 Multiple trunk locations	250	0.4	15	13.5
3 Upper extremities	1,750	2.4	10	5.7
31 Arm(s)	790	1.1	7	7.9
310 Arm(s)- unspecified	110	0.2	7	19.9
311 Upper arm(s)	340	0.5	1	11.7
312 Elbow(s)	130	0.2	15	18.7
313 Forearm(s)	170	0.2	140	16.3
318 Multiple arm(s) locations	40	0.1	8	31.9
32 Wrist(s)	620	0.9	19	8.8
33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	130	0.2	4	18.4
34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	70	0.1	15	25.1
38 Multiple upper extremities locations	130	0.2	30	18.9
382 Hand(s) and wrist(s)	40	0.1	8	35.0
389 Multiple upper extremities locations- n.e.c.	70	0.1	96	24.8
4 Lower extremities	1,260	1.8	14	6.5
41 Leg(s)	1,020	1.4	17	7.1
410 Leg(s)- unspecified	80	0.1	3	23.0

411 Thigh(s)	40	0.1	11	31.9
412 Knee(s)	840	1.2	23	7.7
413 Lower leg(s)	30	--	10	37.7
418 Multiple leg(s) locations	30	--	9	40.0
42 Ankle(s)	170	0.2	10	16.4
43 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)	40	0.1	4	32.7
430 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)- unspecified	40	0.1	4	32.7
48 Multiple lower extremities locations	20	--	3	49.6
8 Multiple Body Parts	880	1.2	6	7.5

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 07, 2011